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ART. I. — *Horticulture — Common Cabbage, Early York Cabbage, London new York Cabbage, Savoy, Broccoli, and Early White Warwick Pea.* By Mr TOWERT, Author of the Domestic Gardener's Manual, &c. C. M. H. S.

(Continued from page 7.)

To sum up the chief points of cabbage-culture for spring and summer main crops, it must be observed that the *period of sowing* should be strictly attended to: the *seed-beds* are to be slightly hoed to keep the ranks clear of weeds; the stronger plants are to be timely removed to the final beds, wherein two autumnal hoeings and a moderate earthing up must be given during the progress of growth. On the approach of spring, the intermediate spaces are to be digged or forked, after the removal of the inert leaves, and the operation should be repeated when the plants evince the tendency to fold up their inner leaves for hearting. By a careful attention to these needful processes, a bed of fine cabbages will, in favorable seasons, be secured. Having thus dwelt so minutely upon the routine culture of the cabbage for the main spring and summer supply, I shall only allude to that part of the treatment of succession crops, which refers to the summer and autumnal months.

It is usual to give directions for sowing the seed at several distant periods; but my object is to obviate trouble, and to simplify operations as much as possible; and as I have proved that, by attentive management, a regular supply of fine plants may be obtained from one extra sowing, I shall presume that an extensive seed-bed or plot exists, having been prepared late in March or early in April.

The mode of culture will be understood by the directions already given: what, therefore, remains to be said, will apply to the order of routine which ought to be observed subsequent to the *first of June*. At that time, we may suppose that the greater part of the cabbages have been cut, the stems remaining being left for the production of sprouts. The seedlings of the April bed that are in a state to be transplanted, should be carefully selected, and set in a bed of rich soil, watered, and attended to in every respect as were those of the spring crop. This first bed, with the cuttings of the sprouts and the other shoots yielded by the old stems, will produce an ample supply of a second crop during July and August. After the removal of the seedling plants, those which remain in the seed-bed should be gently lifted and replaced, but at regular distances three or four inches apart; the ground should be moved, cleared of weeds, made level, and well watered if the soil be in a dry state. Should the plants be very numerous, a hundred or two of the best might with great advantage, be moved to a succession bed to stand in rows, six inches apart, plant from plant. Thus they will acquire stocky roots, and be checked for a time; while the seedlings will gain strength from the additional space afforded them. If a bed be formed and planted for cabbaging in June, and thence every two months; and especially if — as I must presume — a previous transplantation had already been made during May, it is obvious that a succession of crops will be secured during every favorable season till the end of October; and I may add, from positive experience, that if the weather be then fine, and the succeeding winter prove open and mild ("a green yule,") any remaining stock in the seed-bed, however long-shanked and ungainly they may be, if set deep in the soil of a well prepared bed, may make good progress to the end of November, survive the winter, and produce excellently hearted and sweet-tasted cabbages in April. Small they will be, and some perhaps will fly to seed; but those which do succeed, will amply reward the attentive care of the grower. My experience applies, of course, to the latitude of London, though in a country far westward, and much later in its productions; but I presume that in the north also these hints may be rendered to a certain extent available.

2. *The Savoy, Brassica Oleracea Bullata* of De Candolle — a variety distinguished from all other hearting cabbages by the puck-

erings of its leaves. It is one of the prime winter vegetables, and well merits the attention of every one who has a garden or kail-yard. There are three sub-varieties — the large yellow, the green, and the smaller *green*, which is the hardiest of the three.

The savoy must be sown pretty early in the spring, and therefore I say nothing now of the early processes of its culture; but as it will require transplanting to plots where it is finally to remain, it will be needful to observe, that, as in all respects the intermediate culture will, as nearly as possible resemble that of spring sown cabbage, the directions above given will apply to it. In England it is customary to transplant at two or three periods of July for the winter supply; but it will be proper to commence the work earlier in the north, and to finish by the middle of that month. The ground should be well digged and pulverized; the texture rather light and the quality rich. Draw drills or shallow trenches about thirty inches apart; tread along the drills or press them with a broad pole, till the soil become smooth and compact; then plant the savoys eighteen inches asunder, filling the holes with water, and fixing the roots firmly in the soil. After they have become established, and begin to grow, the spaces will require the hoeings and diggings which are so essential to the progress of plants of all the cabbage family, and have been before alluded to. As winter approaches, the earth ought to be brought up to and about the stems.

The planting in open, manured trenches, in *dry* weather will not only secure the growth of the plants, but greatly tend to protect them from frosts during winter. *Savoys* are not considered to be in perfection, till they have been exposed to a degree of frost; and they will subsequently furnish the table throughout the winter months.

3 *Broccoli.* — This variety of the cabbage tribe is divided into a number of sub-varieties, all of which are excellent furniture for the garden. By Professor De Candolle it is placed in the sixth division of his arrangment, *Botrytis* (*Brassica botrytis*) *i. e.* resembling a bunch or cluster of grapes, but this grape-like species of variety admits of another sub-variety, as No. 1 is the cauliflower, *Cauliflora*, or flowering cabbage: But No. 2 is the broccoli, and is designated as *Asparagoides*, or asparagus-like cabbage. Though the similitude of broccoli to asparagus may appear somewhat fanciful; yet as precision of classification is obtained, it will be per-

ceived that it is far better to enter into minutiæ closely, than to persist in a mode of arrangement which is equally ill-defined and undiscriminating.

This delicious vegetable is perhaps without its rival in the garden, and its culture is very simple; it is too late, however, in the season to raise it from seed, and therefore I defer to enter upon a regular detail till the spring of next year. I have, however, raised some of the finest *Portsmouth* cream-colored, from seeds sown after the 10th of June, which produced compact and exceedingly large heads in the following April or May: it may therefore be worth while to try a small sowing as early as possible in June, following the directions, in as far as concerns the mode of preparing the soil, &c., which are given under the article cabbage, and transplanting into manured trenches, six inches deep, and ten or twelve inches wide, not later, if possible, than the third week of August. In the event of frosts, before November, no time should be lost to bring the earth that was thrown out and lay as a ridge on each side of those trenches, to the stems of the plants, as is done in earthing celery. But if we may trust some modern writers of new discoveries, *broccoli may* be propagated by slips, with the most successful results. Every one ought to try the method who has in his garden the stems of plants, the heads of which having been cut show a tendency to protrude sprouts. In *the middle of June*, says a writer, whose article is now before me, (or for Scotland, says *as early as possible in June*,) "I slipped off a quantity of the side shoots and planted them. I had them well watered, and well secured in the soil. They struck root in a very short time, and made strong plants which produced heads of a fine size at the usual season." "I am persuaded the plan is well deserving attention, not only with broccoli of the same kind I have cultivated (*late flowering purple*) but with many other kinds; thus an excellent variety might be perpetuated without the risk consequent upon seed."

I have not myself had an opportunity of experimenting upon this vegetable, since I saw the article quoted from, but have reason to believe the plan has been proved to be feasible; in fact, there is nothing in the analogy of the species with its type, which is unfavorable to the operation.

4. *Peas.*— At this season of the year it may appear almost too late to speak of the cultivation of the pea; but I am inclined to notice it for a reason which will be shortly explained.

The *garden-pea*, of which there are many varieties, is found in the fourth tribe, *Vicieæ* (that is among the vetches) of the great suborder *Papilionaceæ* of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, and in the 17th Class, 4th Order of the Linnæan System, *Diadelphia, Decandria.* Every one is aware of the peculiar shape assumed by the blossoms of plants of the pea tribe ; which, it is evident, can readily be made to constitute the type of a very natural class, in which most of our esteemed leguminous or pulse-bearing vegetables are to be found.

At some future day, I intend to enter at large upon the characters of all the favorite peas for table use ; but on the present occasion I only alluded to one, which is a great acquisition, and of very recent introduction, the early white *Warwick.* It is adapted to field, as well as garden culture, is moderately prolific, hardy, extremely early, rapid in its course of growth, soon off the ground ; and of a high peculiar flavor, that to some persons is extremely agreeable, though others do not affect it.

The seed, two years since, was dear, its price is now reduced; and it is stated that three crops may be produced on the same land, and leave it open for wheat. This, however, I have not seen proved : but having grown the pea, I can recommend it to every one who wishes a rapid grower. A crop sown in a long drill very early in June, may be succeeded by another sown in July, with every prospect of success. If the ground be dry, from a continuance of hot weather, the best method to ensure a vigorous plant is to dig a moderately broad trench, to saturate the soil at the bottom with water, to return the earth into the trench, and make that very wet; then, after covering the earth with mats, or green boughs for a day, just to permit the earth to settle, and so far to drain itself as to become in a workable condition, to strike a drill three inches deep, to sow the seed along it pretty thickly, but not in the crowded state too frequently seen ; water should then be poured from a spout of a pot over peas, and the loose earth returned upon the seeds, and pressed or trodden firmly over them. One liberal preparatory watering thus given, is of more avail than fifty subsequent sprinklings. *Mildew* so common on the plant of autumnal crops, is, as Mr Knight truly observes, obviated. He has had perfectly fine peas on his table in October, and it is certain that where disease can be prevented, peas in that season are a delicacy of the first rate ex-

cellence. The Warwick, I think, promises to prove a valuable species for the purpose of a late crop, because the course of its entire culture is more rapid than that of the "frame" or early Charlton pea. When the plants rise above the soil one inch, the earth near the roots ought to be loosened by the thrust hoe. Another hoeing must be given when the plants are three inches high; and then, after drawing the lightened earth to the stems, to the height of an inch and a half, as a ridge on each side, branching sticks a yard high are to be applied. Nothing favors pea culture more than judicious sticking; the plants are brought to the light, are supported, and at the same time protected. *Mildew* is the bane of autumnal crops; it seems to be promoted by a droughty state of soil, high solar heat during the day, and cold dews at night; rapidity of growth produced by a deep moist bed, procured by preparatory and *profuse* waterings, appears to be the only effectual security from this fungus.

Atr. II.— *Remarks on the Moutan Pæony, or Tree Pæony.*

A very elaborate, but in many parts both fabulous and mistaken account of the Moutan Pæonies is given in the Memoires sur les Chinois, the substance of which I briefly note. They are stated to be of considerable antiquity in the gardens north of China, and are supposed to have been originally found wild on the mountains in the province of Ho-nan. They were at first cultivated in the district of Lo-yang, and subsequently in the Imperial Gardens of Kai-fong-fou, in Ho-nan; but they appear to have succeeded best in the province of Hou-Konang, from whence they are now supplied to the gardens of Pekin, and other parts of the Empire. They are stated to have received various names, as Hoa-ouang, or King of flowers, Pe-leang-kin, or Hundred ounces of gold (from their value,) and Mou-chao-yao, or the Tree Pæony, to distinguish them from the Herbaceous Pæony.

It is represented that Moutans have been cultivated of various heights from very dwarf plants, to trees of twentyfour feet high, and that different varieties have existed, which produced their flowers at different seasons, some in winter, and some in autumn;

but the spring flowering varieties are those now in cultivation. These are said to be very numerous, with flowers of various degrees of fulness, from semi-double to very double, and of the following colors, "rouge, violet, pourpre, amaranthe, jaune, blanc, noir, et bleu," in great variety. Some are represented to possess considerable fragrance. Accounts of the way of cultivating the Moutans in China are also given; they appear to be propagated from seed, and by other modes of increase which will be noticed hereafter. I do not place much reliance on the correctness of the details, in this memoir, which extends to several pages; and I am incredulous, not only as to some of the colors of the flowers, which are said to exist, but also as to the extent in number of the varieties.

The provinces and places above mentioned, are in the northern and central parts of the Chinese Empire, and the habits of the Moutan evidently exhibit a high mountainous, or alpine origin, subject to being buried under snow during winter. They make strong shoots in early spring, and break rapidly into foliage, and blossom.

In the description of China, published by Duhalde, in 1753, very little notice is taken of the Moutans; they are described under the general name of *Pivoines*, as being of different colors, and some of them fragrant. A brief notice of the Moutans in the garden of Canton, will be found in Dr Abel's account of Lord Amherst's Embassy to Pekin, in 1816; but it contains no information respecting them which is not herein stated. They are not mentioned, as far as I have discovered, in accounts of other travellers in China.

It must be concluded that the Moutans were transferred from China to Japan, where they are cultivated; but they do not appear however, to have been introduced in much variety into the latter country. Kæmpfer, in the fifth fasciculus of his Amænitates Exoticæ, printed in 1712, describes the plants of Japan, and among them the *Botan*, as a species; but does not mention any varieties. He distinguishes it by its woody stem from an Herbaceous Pæony called *Saku Jaku*, of which he names three varieties. Thunberg, in his Flora Japonica, printed in 1784, confounds the *Saku Jaku* and Botan together, refering both, most absurdly, to the Pæony officinalis of Linnæus, and states they are cultivated in every garden in Japan. The Saku Jaku of Kæmpfer is, according to the printed opinions of those who have attended to Pæonies, referable to the species well known in our gardens as P. albiflora, though neither of the varieties mentioned by him have white flowers.

All the Moutans are sufficiently hardy to bear exposure in the open ground in the winter. The Banksii has been considered the hardiest; but neither that nor Papaveracea appear to suffer from frost, and they are, consequently, frequently planted in the borders of gardens: they will all grow in a northern aspect, and perhaps such a situation may be better suited to them, than one where they would receive more of the direct influence of the sun. But though they are not hurt by the severity of winter when planted out, the chilling blasts of our springs have very injurious effects upon them, and both leaves and flowers are often cut and injured when entirely unprotected at that season. From this cause, those who desire to have them in the greatest perfection, give them a covering of glass, under which the beauty of the blossoms and the delicacy of the foliage is perfectly preserved. They ought, however, to be planted in a border, in preference to being kept in pots. Warmth from fire or steam is not necessary to them; they are brought earlier into flower by heat, but not improved by it. The best mode of protecting them, and at the same time having them in perfection, is that of glass frames, or houses without flues; these may be made of any dimensions that fancy may require.

The propagation of Moutans, upon their first introduction was a matter of considerable difficulty; they have, consequently borne a high price in the nurseries; and though they are now multiplied extensively, yet with all the experience which has been acquired, the obtaining strong new plants of them is a tedious operation.

All modes of propagation have been tried with them, viz. by seeds, suckers, grafts, cuttings and layers. They rarely produce perfect seeds, but would probably do so more frequently if the impregnation of the stigmas, was more properly attended to.

The seedlings which have hitherto been obtained, as may be observed from the accounts of such in the former part of this paper, are but few. Suckers, or rather root shoots, may sometimes be severed successfully from large old plants, and such soon become strong enough to flower. If the work is carefully executed, grafts of the rarer sorts may be fixed on pieces of the roots of the more common.

Those pieces of roots must be established in pots, and in the spring, a bud with a little wood attached to it, may be joined to the root in the manner of a graft, a slice of the root being taken off to receive the piece intended to be united to it. When the fitting is

completed it is to be covered with clay, taking care to leave the eye exposed; the pot must be kept covered with a hand-glass. Trials have been made of grafting the Moutan on roots of Herbaceous Pæonies, and I have heard that it has sometimes succeeded, but not sufficiently to encourage the practice generally. I have not witnessed the operation, but have been informed that it is performed by attaching a short slip of a branch of a Moutan, on which there is a bud, to the succulent tuber of an herbaceous Pæony, binding them tightly together, sinking them below the surface of the earth, and covering them with a glass; the tuber supports the graft until it emits roots sufficient to maintain itself independently. Ripe cuttings taken off in August and September, with a small piece of the old wood at the end, and planted against the side of garden pots, in a mixture of loam, leaf-mould, and sand well drained, and protected from the air by glasses, will succeed. The pots must be kept secured from frost in the winter, and shaded in summer; in the spring, the progress of the cuttings may be assisted by being placed in a frame with a gentle bottom heat. But the more general plan of multiplying Moutans is by layers, the shoots for which purpose should be planted either in protecting pits, or in sheltered borders, which should be covered with mats spread over hoops, the branches when laid down, require a longer time than is usual with common shrubs to emit roots, and the largest are seldom fit to be removed till they have remained two years attached to the stool. The soil used for this operation is good rich loam, made light by a considerable mixture of sand, with the addition of one fourth part heath mould. The shoots when laid down require to have a longitudinal slit, or tongue made in the inner part of the bend; and this must be done with care, for, being brittle, the wood is liable to break: the tongued part should be bedded in a mixture of loam and sand.

In addition to the above, it may be interesting to know the nature of the methods of propagating the Moutan in use among the Chinese. Upon this subject we have no information, except from the accounts in the Memoires sur les Chinois, before alluded to. According to these, the modes of propagation, exclusive of that by seeds, are threefold, viz. by suckers, by splitting the stem, or by grafting.

When suckers are produced by an old plant, the earth is carefully removed from about its roots, which are laid bare till the whole of

the union of the sucker with the parent root is uncovered. They are then separated, but the wound of the old plant is suffered to remain exposed for a day or two till its surface dries; dry earth is then placed about it, and care is taken that no moisture is applied for the space of a fortnight afterwards. The young sucker is enwrapped in fresh leaves, in which state it is kept till the lower end becomes shrivelled, and so much contracted, that the two opposite sides touch each other. It is then planted in rich earth, which is rather dry than otherwise, and kept well shaded until it has rooted, care being taken to guard it from frost.

When the operation of splitting the stem is performed, an old plant is selected, and its stem is regularly slit into four or six equal portions, from the top to the very bottom, among the roots; the divisions of the stem are kept apart until the wounds begin to dry, when the middle of the stem is filled with a sort of plaster, made with mortar (mortier) and rich earth, among which is mixed fat and a small quantity of sulphur. The plant so prepared is suffered to remain until the autumn, when each division is fit to be separated, with the portion of root belonging to it.

Grafting is practised on the roots of the more common Moutans; when this is attempted, the root of the stock is laid bare during some weeks, to the depth of three or four inches; just before the autumn shoot is made, the earth is again heaped about the root, and soon afterwards, when the sap appears in full motion, the operation is performed. This is done in the way we call crown grafting. A kind of clay made with rich mould, formed into a sort of mortar with the expressed juice of herbaceous Pæony roots, is then applied about the scion and stock. The plant is afterwards shaded from the sun, and protected from frost during winter; and when the spring arrives, it is left to take its chance. If the scion ever pushes, all danger of losing it is past.— *Floricultural Cabinet.*

Art. III. — *On the Culture of the Tree Rose.*

The following excellent article on the culture of the Tree Rose is from *Harrison's Florticultural Cabinet*, and although calculated for the meridian of London, yet, it answers equally well for our own climate and country. The Sweet Brier, which is found in abundance in this vicinity will answer very well for stocks, to bud upon, but I believe the Maiden's Blush, the Boursalt, the Rubifolia, and some other strong growing kind, are considered superior.

They should be transplanted any time before the ground freezes in the fall or winter, or very early in the spring.

Selection of Stalks to Bud, &c. upon. — Any time from the end of October to the middle of February, plants of the wild English Roses are procured. I find, however, that the earlier the better. There are several varieties of very upright growth, making shoots nearly half an inch in diameter, and growing several feet high in one season. The color of such is either wholly green barked, or green slightly tinged with brown.

The ripe fruit of both is of a long oval shape. These kinds are generally to be met with in plantations or woods, and occasionally in hedges. There is a spreading, bushy growing kind, which has a red bark, and a small roundish fruit; this I find does not answer near so well as the others, — the buds not taking so freely, nor, if they take to uniting, do they grow so kindly afterwards.

In getting up the wild stocks, I have always given strict order sto my gardener to get them up with as much length of root as convenience would admit. This attention is necessary in order to get some fibrous roots; and, after all, it will often occur that not a single fibrous root will be found upon the main roots. They are however, very free to grow under either circumstance; only the former ones afford the advantage of making more and stronger lateral shoots the first season, and also better placed shoots for budding upon.

Stocks of different sizes and heights are procured in order to suit a vigorous, or less so, growing kind, to be inserted by budding, and to have some worked from two to five feet high. Care is taken to get such stocks as are free from large knots, some such being found upon the stalks when of several years' growth. It certainly

adds to the beauty of the tree, to have a straight free growing stalk.

Having got up the stocks, on a day that is not frosty, I have them brought as soon as convenient, that the tender roots be not damaged by exposure to a cool air.

In planting them, I select a good soil about a foot deep, and have a portion of well rotted dung dug into it. The strongest growing kind of stocks I plant in one piece of ground and the less so in the other. This is easily ascertained by observing what strength the lateral shoots have previously grown, before removal. The necessity of this selection is requisite, because if a very vigorous growing kind were inserted into a small stock, the bud would take all the support, and grow to a single shoot, or from a poor head.

Before planting, I have the stocks dressed, cutting clean away all lateral shoots to the height at which I wish the stalk to be kept, and cutting off the head about one quarter of an inch above a bud, in a sloping direction from the bud. Any damaged roots are finished with clean cuts, either by a knife or fine toothed saw. The top cut of the stock I always cover over with a mixture of bees' wax and pitch to keep the wet out.

The stocks are planted in rows at from two to three feet apart, arranging the tallest in the back row, and the lower ones in the front proportionably. A trench being made, the roots are regularly disposed, and covered from four to six inches deep, treading the soil gently upon the roots, and close up to the stem, to fasten it properly. I then have a stake fixed so as to tie it to its place, and prevent its being shaken with the wind. I have observed in some nurseries a long stick, fixed horizontally at the height of three feet, and to which the stocks were tied; but this does not answer so well as each having a separate stake to keep it in an upright position, then wind those secured in the cross bar manner in a falling direction. Nothing more is required until the stocks push shoots in March or early in April.*

The most certain time to bud the rose is from the beginning to

* In preparing the bud, it is unnecessary to remove the bit of wood attached to the bark. Omitting to do so, saves trouble, prevents the buds from being damaged, and more than equally ensures success.

the end of August, the sap then being in full force, more especially so if the weather be moist after a droughty season; whether early or late in the month will be pointed out by the season being an early or late one. The desideratum in the plant is, that the bark will most easily separate from the wood, exhibiting at the inside a free supply of sap. If the season be droughty the sap will not flow so speedily, unless a good soaking of rain falls, or the stocks have a free watering a week previously to budding, and if this be repeated it will be an additional stimulus.

If it happens that there is a cloudy day to perform the operation of budding in take advantage of it, if not, to bud towards the close of the afternoon will be the best part of a sunny day. I have budded ten kinds of roses upon one stock, all of which succeeded and have bloomed most singularly beautiful. Care was taken to have those kinds which were of a similar habit in growth, for a vigorous growing kind and a weakly one are unsuited together; the former could by its luxuriant growth prevent the other from having due support, and eventually would, in a few years, perish.

In selecting a bud for insertion, choose a strong and healthy shoot, cut away that part which has pushed since June, and from it select a bud for the desired purpose.

A plump one should be taken, that is, it should be full, round, quite closed, (i. e. not pushed.) Such a bud may generally be had about midway up the shoot, the lower ones being more dormant, and the upper ones scarcely perfected enough. The bud is situated in the axillæ of the leaf.

The shoot having been cut from the plant, take it in the left hand, holding the thickest part inwards, then with a very sharp knife, begin to enter the shoot about three quarters of an inch above the bud, cutting downwards about half way through the shoot, and bring out the knife about the same distance below the bud, in which case the bud is contained in the portion cut off, "which is termed a shield," and is formed as a segment of a circle. Then take the shield between the finger and thumb holding the bud downwards, that is in a different form, to that it had grown in, press the shield so as to be held firmly, then gently twist the upper end of the shield "which is nearest you," and this will loosen the wood from the shield. The wood must be taken out with the right hand, whilst

the shield is held by the left. The separation of the wood from the shield must always begin at the upper end as it had grown. It will then be necessary to see that no vacuum be in the inside of the bud, if there be, the root of it is gone, and it will not grow, though the bark might unite, no shoot could be produced. If there be no hollow inside the bud it is fit for use. If the shield does not separate freely from the wood, the shoot might be soaked for an hour, and it would assist the shield and wood to separate more readily. The edges of the bark of the shield must be quite smooth and clean, on no account to be left jagged.

The leaf, in the axillæ of which is the bud, must have one half of it cut away, for the evaporation of the whole would much weaken the bud, and rather prevent its growth. The shield having been thus prepared, lay it in water till the incision is ready for its reception. I have already noticed that the side shoots must be left to bud upon; on the upper side of a shoot of the present year, an incision must be made through the back an inch and a half long, the lowest point of the incision to be about a quarter of an inch from the stalk, that is, from the origin of the shoot. At the upper point of the incision already made, a cross cut must be made through the bark, as long as it will admit the shield readily under it. With the ivory end of the budding knife, proceed to open the edges of the bark at the upper part of the incision, and very carefully proceed downwards, which if the tree be in a proper state, will separate readily. This being done, slip in the shield, and carefully force it down, so that all the shield may be inclosed under the bark, excepting about the eighth of an inch of the upper part of it, which must be left outside, and that portion must be cut across so as to make it fit to the inside of the cross cut in the incision, and the bark of the upper part of the shield may come in even and close contact; this is very necessary, because the first union takes place there, by the descending of the sap coming in contact with the top of the shield.

The bud being thus carefully inserted, must not be removed from its position; immediately some wet bass matting must be bound tight round the stem, beginning at the bottom part of the incision, crossing the ligature front and back, and terminating above the cross cut. The bud and leaf must be left clear, but only just to peep out. Let the bass be secured at the top in a knot, and that to

be the opposite side of the shoot to the bud, in other words, behind it. If the knot were made at the same side as the bud, it would hold wet, and be liable to damp off the bud in a rainy season. It is of advantage to shade the bud, which is easily done by taking a laurel leaf, and forming it so, that by tying the ends together, and cutting out a portion to fit it to the stalk, it will form an arch over, and thus protect it from the injurious effects of wind, sun or wet; all of which should be particularly guarded against for a time, in order to secure certain success.

If it be desirous to have the name retained of each kind of rose inserted, this must now be attended to by affixing a sheet lead, or other label thereto, by means of copper wire, with the name or number to signify it.

Persons who have not been accustomed to budding, should previously experiment a little upon willow shoots, the bark of which easily moves, and affords facilities for such attempts.

If after budding the weather should be droughty, the stocks, should have an occasional watering at the roots, which will greatly contribute towards successs.

If a bud should fail and it be discovered in time, such a shoot may be supplied by inserting another bud.

Buds may be very successful inserted into the main trunk of a stock; one or more buds may be put into it; the bud is found to succeed best about half way up the stock; the younger the stock the better it will succeed.

If the operation of budding has been properly performed, and the stock suitably supplied with wet, from rain or otherwise, in about a a month from the time of budding, the bass ligature may be taken way, and one tied round in a loose manner. This admits the bark to swell, whilst it prevents the edges from being drawn open.

If the weather should be droughty, the first placed ligatures must be kept on for six weeks, and in case of continued drought even till spring.

When the stocks have ceased growing, which will generally be the case by the end of October, the branches of the stock must be cut in order to strengthen them, and make them meet.

In shortening them, leave about six inches of each above the bud which has been inserted.

If the ground round the roots be covered a few inches deeper, with some straw manure, during winter, it will be of some service to do it.

No other attention is required till spring, excepting to have the stocks properly secured against the wind.

Art. IV. — *List of New and Rare Plants noticed in Foreign Periodicals.*

By the recent arrivals we have received some of our English periodicals, in which are described the following new and rare plants.

1. "Allium Siculum — Sicilian Garlick. *Nat. Ord.* Asphodeleæ; *Linnæan class*, Hexandria; *Order*, Monogynia. This remarkable species of Garlick is grown in Chelsea Botanic Garden; it grows very extensively in Madonia, inhabiting the shady valleys; it is also found in other parts of the kingdom of Sicily. The flower stalk rises to the height of four feet, crowned by an umbel of nearly thirty blossoms, which, when expanded, are pendulous; they are of a greenish yellow color, marked with rosy purple and white. The whole plant has a disagreeable scent, being far more powerful than that of any other species. *Allium*, from the Celtic word *all*, acrid; alluding to the properties of the plant. — *Brit. Flow.*

2. Antirrhinum Glandulosum—Glandular Snapdragon. Scrophularinæ; Didynamia Angiosperma. A pretty flowering hardy annual, introduced into this country from California, by Mr Douglass. The flower stem rises about two feet high, branching, and each branch terminating with a raceme of flowers of some length. The blossoms are of a fine rose color outside, and pale yellow within. The plant blooms from July to the end of the season. Seeds are produced in abundance. It merits a place in every flower garden. *Antirrhinum*, derived from *Snoutwort*, the appearance of the corolla resembling the snout of some animal. — *Bot. Reg.*

3. Ardisia Odontaphylla — Tooth leaved Ardisia. Like all other Ardisias, this species is a handsome evergreen hot house shrub. It is a native of Bengal, where it was discovered by Dr.

Buchanan. The flowers are a pale salmon color streaked with rose ; they are highly fragrant. *Ardisia*, from *ardis*, the point of a weapon, referring to the sharp pointed segments of the corolla. — *Bot. Reg.*

4. Begonia Sanguinea. — Blood red Begonia. This very striking species is a native of Brazil, from whence it has been introduced into this country in 1832. It has bloomed in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. It requires a hot house temperature. The stems are a fine red color, and the leaves at the upper side of a green, perfectly smooth, and at the underside of a very deep blood red, producing a striking appearance. The flowers are white. The plant deserves a place in every collection of hot house plants. — *Brit. Flow. Gard.*

5. Berberis Empetrifolia. — Crowberry leaved Barberry Berberideæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Mr Lowe, of Clapton Nursery, recently introduced this plant into this country. Mr Lowe's collector, Mr Anderson, discovered it in the Straits of Magellan. It is a very delicate and pretty plant, forming a procumbent shrub with slender twiggy branches. The flowers are large of a rich orange yellow color. This plant is offered for sale in the London Nurseries. — *Brit. Flow. Gard.*

6. Bletia Patula — Spreading flowered. Orchideæ : Gynandria Monandria. This very neat and pretty flowering species, is a native of Hayti, and was introduced into this country in 1830. It has flowered in the stove in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. The flowers are produced upon an elongated raceme, each raceme having upwards of twenty flowers upon it ; the blossom is nearly three inches across, of a beautiful reddish lilac color ; the base and edges of the labellum are white. It is a very desirable species and merits a situation in every collection of stove plants. — *Bot. Mag.*

7. Cirrhæa Tristis — Orchidaceæ. Gynandria. Another very pretty Orchideous plant, a native of Mexico, it has bloomed in the collection of the Messrs Loddiges. The flowers are produced upon a pendulous raceme of several inches long ; the flowers are of a dark purple, suffused with blood color and greenish yellow ; the labellum is of a dark purple ; they are very fragrant ; each flower is rather more than an inch across ; the petals are very narrow. — *Bot. Mag.*

8. Cotoneaster Laxiflora — Loose clustered flowered. Ros-

aceæ; Icosandria Digynia. This species forms an upright shrub from five to six feet high. It has been recently introduced into this country by the London Horticultural Society. The plant makes a pretty addition to our hardy shrubs; it has much the appearance in foliage, of a Vaccinium rather than a Cotoneaster. The flowers are small, of a rosy color, produced in pendulous cymes. — *Flor. Cabinet.*

9. Calliopsis Tinctoria — *var.* Atropurpurea, Dyeing Calliopsis, Dark flowered variety. This variety of the well known and much admired Coreopsis tinctoria, now called Calliopsis tinctoria, is very superior to that species; it was raised from seed saved by Mr James Tait, of Merry Flats, near Glasgow. The flowers are about the size of C. tinctoria; the centre is yellow, surrounded by a circle of dark purple, beyond which to the extremity of the petals, is of a fine red scarlet color, some of the flowers are destitute of the yellow centre. It is a splendid flowering annual, and deserves a place in every flower garden; we have grown it this season in masses, and it produces a fine show. Seeds of all the kinds will be plentiful in the hands of the London seedsmen next spring. — *Flor. Cabinet.*

10. Cratægus Spathulata — Spathula leaved Hawthorn. Rosaceæ. Icosandria Pentagynia. This species forms a pretty bush, growing about five feet high. The *C. virginica* of the nurseries is the true *C. spathula;* it very much resembles *C. paucifolia*, but it differs from that species by the leaves being edged with strong dark glands, and having large leafy stipules. The flowers are white, produced in clusters of two and three each, succeeded by green fruit of moderate size. It is a native of the wood in Virginia and Carolina. *Cratægus*, from *Kratos*, strength; referring to the durability of the wood. — *Bot. Reg.*

11. Cyrtopodium Punctatum — Spotted flowered. Orchidiaceæ: Gynandria Monandria. A very splendid flowering species, introduced from Brazil by William Swanson, Esq. some years since. It bloomed for the first time in the Glasgow Botanic Garden in 1835. The petals are yellow; sepals mostly spotted with purple and red; the lip has a purplish red edge; the remaining parts of the flower are yellow, altogether producing a splendid and striking contrast. — *Flor. Cab.*

12. Crocus suaveolens — Fragrant (flowered) Crocus. A very pretty pale blue flowered species, a native of Italy; it is also found growing plentifully about Rome. It is cultivated in the garden of the Hon. W. T. A. F. Strangways, Abbottsbury Castle, Dorsetshire. The pretty and fragrant flowers recommend it to every gardener. — *Brit. Flow. Gard.*

12. Gilia Tenuiflora — Slender flowered. Polimoniaceæ; Pentandria Monogynia. The late Mr Douglass sent seeds of this new hardy annual from California, to the London Horticultural Society. Mr Douglass had appended the name Gilia splendens to the packet, but it does not certainly merit such an appellation, being much inferior to G. tricolor. The flowers of the present species are produced upon slender, branching stems, which rise to about two feet high; each flower is about one quarter of an inch across, of a pale rose color, slightly streaked with red out side, and of a fine violet in the inside. The flowers do not produce much show where a single plant is grown: but if grown in masses, it makes a pretty addition to the flower garden. — *Bot. Reg.*

14. Lupinus Latifolius — Broad leaved Lupin. This species was found in California by the late Mr Douglass; it is a hardy perennial. The flowers are like L. littoralis, of a purplish violet color. — *Bot. Reg.*

15. Myanthus Barbatus — var. labello albo. Bearded Flywort, white tipped variety. Orchideæ. Gynandria Monogynia. A native of Demerara, from whence it was introduced into this country, by Mr. Allcard, Stratford Green, Essex. And in the collection of that gentleman it bloomed in May, 1836. The flowers are produced upon a long and many flowered raceme. Each flower is two inches across, having narrow petals, of a dark green, spotted with dark purple within, with paler spots on the outside. The lip is fringed with numerous long white hairs. Altogether it is a singular and pretty flowering plant, meriting a place in every collection. *Myanthus*, from *muia*, a fly; and *anthos*, a flower. The flowers look very much like a pressed fly, when they are dried. — *Bot. Mag.*

16. Pæonia Albiflora — var Pottsii; Potts' Chinese Pæony. The late Mr John Potts sent this very handsome variety from China in 1822. The flowers are of a large size, double, of a rich crimson color, and are by far the most splendid of the varieties of albiflora. The plant is quite hardy, and a profuse bloomer. In the garden of

R. H. Jenkinson, Esq. Norbinton Hall, Kingston, Surrey, it has bloomed very freely, having, this season, about forty flowers upon a single plant. — *Brit. Flow. Gard.*

17. Sarracenia Rubra — Red Side Saddle Flower. Sarracenia; Polyandria Monogynia. A native of Louisiana, in the Southern United States of America. The plant has often been introduced into this country, but being very difficult in cultivation, has been lost; a plant, however, has bloomed in the stove of the Glasgow Botanic Garden, March, 1836. The flower scape rises to about two feet high, producing one flower. The flower hangs in a drooping manner: of a rich deep red color, having a splendid appearance. The flower is from two to three inches across. — *Bot. Mag.*

18. Streptanthus Hyacinthoides — Hyacinth flowered. Cruciferæ; Tetradynamia Siliquosa. An annual plant, a native of Texas, where it was discovered by the late Mr Douglass. The stem grows to about a yard high, branched. The flowers are produced upon long racemes, bearing numerous flowers, which hang in a pendulous manner; they are of a bluish purple color. The flower much resembles a small hyacinth blossom, but having very narrow petals. The plant has bloomed in the greenhouse of the Glasgow Botanic Garden. — *Bot. Mag.*

19. Strobilanthus Sabiniana — Mr Sabine's Strobilanthus: Acanthaceæ, Didynamia Angiosperma. Synonymes, Ruellia Sabiniana and R. argentea, R. macrocarpa, var. argentea. This pretty flowering plant was introduced into this country by Dr. Wallich. It is a native of Nepal. It requires a hot house temperature. Dr Wallich named it in compliment to Joseph Sabine, Esq. to whom Horticulture is very greatly indebted; we hesitate not to say, that the present superior state of gardening, and the very extensive taste for it which now prevails owe, in a considerable degree, their rise to that gentleman. The S. Sabiniana grows three feet high, shrubby. The flowers are produced in terminal spikes. The corolla is funnel shaped, lower part of the tube yellow, the rest of a bright bluish purple. It blooms in the latter part of winter. — *Bot. Mag.*

20. Yucca Draconis — Dragon-tree-leaved Adam's Needle. Liliaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A very pretty flowering species, cultivated in the Nursery establishment of Messrs Blackhouses, York. It grows freely in the open ground; the spikes of flowers

rise about three feet higher than the foliage, producing an immense number of blossoms. The segments of the flower expand much more in this species than any of the others, which adds very much to its interest and beauty. The petals are of a greenish white with the tips of the petals of a deep rosy purple. The plant is a native of Carolina, where, it is said, it will grow at the height of ten feet. Messrs Blackhouses find that Yucca filamentosa, glaucescens, rufacincta, and recurvifolia, as well as the above described species, grow and flower in the open air. — *Bot. Reg.*

21. Malva Fulleriana — Fuller's Malows. This splendid flowering Mallows has recently been raised from seed in this country, from whence obtained we no not know. It is a hardy shrub, growing freely and blooming profusely, if planted in a sheltered situation, it reaches from eight to ten feet high, forming when in bloom a most beautiful object. The plant merits a place in every shrub bed or border. The stock, twelve plants, has been forwarded to us for disposal at one guinea each. Orders for which will be executed by us, or any of the London seedsmen. — *Flor. Cab.*

The flowers of the *Malva Fulleriana*, as figured, are five inches across, white ground, striped with pink and red like a carnation.

22. Dodds' Mary Dahlia. — This beautiful variety was raised by Mr Dodds, gardener to Sir George Warrender, and it is generally considered by all who have seen flowers of it to be unrivalled in its class; wherever we have seen it exhibited, either in the country or metropolitan shows, its superiority was so evident, that the most inexperienced in a knowledge of the properties of a first rate flower, were struck with its beauty, whilst those persons capable of ascertaining its merits, without a single exception that we have seen or heard of, state that it is, in its class, superior to any other exhibited this year. — *Flor. Cab.*

Flower white, with cupped petals delicately tipped with rose pink. If the figure of the flower is correct it must be a first rate flower.

23. Sphœnogyne speciosa. — This is a most beautiful flowering annual, growing about a foot high. We received seeds of it from the Cape of Good Hope, in the spring of the present year. The plant is of handsome foliage, and a most profuse bloomer. The flowers open fully when the sun shines upon them, and then display a show of the most pleasing kind. We have had it in bloom since

the first of June, and it appears likely to continue to the end of the season. A bed of it would be a delightful contrast to one of an opposite color. It belongs to the *Nat. Ord.* Compositeæ, and has some resemblance to the Calliopsis; rays, yellow; disk dark brown; flowers about two and a half inches across. —*Flor. Cab.*

24. NOLANA ATRIPLICIFOLIA. — A new and very handsome flowering annual, of prostrate growth, or if grown in masses will rise to half a foot high. The flowers are produced most numerously, and give a very pretty appearance. The plant deserves a place in every flower garden. It is a desirable plant to grow in order to hang pendulous over the edge of a vase, pot, &c. contrasting with Verbena melindres, Anagallis fruticosa, &c. Seeds may be obtained of the principal seedsmen next spring. — *Flor. Cab.*

We cultivated the *Nolana atriplicifolia* the last season and consider it a beautiful plant. The flowers have some resemblance to the Dwarf convolvulus (*Convolvulus minor*,) fine azure blue with a white centre, the bottom or tube of the flower yellow.

A beautiful pansy is figured in the Florticultural Cabinet, called "Forsyth's Beauty of Anlaby Pansy." The flower is of first rate excellence both in form and color. J. B.

ART. V. — *On the Culture of the Turnip Rooted Cabbage as practised in Germany and Denmark, with a description of some of its varieties. Also on the Wintering of Dahlias. Communicated by* ANDREW RUD, *recently from Denmark.*

THERE are two species of Turnip rooted cabbage cultivated in Germany and Denmark, viz. *Kohlrabi* over the earth, and *Kohlrabi* under the earth, each having a number of varieties. The second species is used as food for cattle, and when boiled, frequently for the table. The first species is not so much in use for cattle; the roots or bulbs being much smaller, but much esteemed for the table.

A variety of the last, termed *Glas Kohlrabi*, in some parts of Germany is forced in hot beds, for the sake of having it early and tender.

They are cultivated the same as the late head cabbage, and taken up in the fall. The best roots are selected for seed: after the

leaves are taken off, they are placed in a dry part of the garden and covered with earth, over which is placed sea weed, horse manure, or some other protection. In the spring they are planted out, and great care is taken, that no other species or variety of the Brassica family are placed near them, as it is well known that the pollen of these plants mix at a great distance, thereby producing degenerate species. The tops of those reserved for use are cut off so close that they cannot sprout, and then housed in the cellar, or packed away in pits in a dry part of the garden.

Schnitt Kohl, a variety of *Kohlrabi* under the ground, is cultivated for its leaves, which are boiled and eaten like spinach. It is sowed in August, stands the winter without covering, and forms an agreeable green for the table in early spring. The leaf cabbage, (*Brassica oleracea viridis*,) or green cabbage, is much cultivated there not only for the table, but also in large quantities for feeding sheep, which are freely given to ewes with lamb in the winter season. It bears the winter without covering, and the leaves are considered best after having been exposed to the frost. A variety of this, called the *Pommerian Kohl*, attains the height of seven or eight feet. A variety with red spotted leaves and another with white spotted leaves (*B. oleracea var. fol. varieg.*) are cultivated for adorning tables, and are frequently planted between groups of shrubs, forming in the spring a pleasing effect.

Wintering Dahlias. — The following method to preserve Dahlias through the winter is sometimes adopted in Denmark. When the foliage and flowers of the plant have been destroyed in October, the stalks are cut down about a foot from the ground, and the earth drawn up around them with a hoe. They stand thus until the beginning of November, (unless the cold should be so severe as to endanger the roots) that the tubers may become as ripe as possible: they are then dug up and placed in a trench in the garden with earth between them and a layer of earth over them. A covering of sea weed, horse manure or leaves is then thrown over sufficient to exclude the frost. Here they remain until the time of planting in spring. Dahlias thus wintered, grow much stronger than those kept in the common manner. It is necessary that a dry spot be selected for their winter habitation.

Brighton, Jan. 2, 1837.

ART. VI. — *Notices of the Annual Exhibitions of various Horticultural and Floral Societies in England.*

The London Horticultural and Floral publications for the month of November, give the details of the annual exhibitions of various societies. The Dahlia seems to bear the palm of victory in them all, and we have long lists of superb flowers exhibited by numerous competitors. The names of many of the flowers arefamiliar to us, as forming a part of the varieties which composed the brilliant display of Dahlias exhibited in Boston and New York the past season.

We have an account of "The GRAND DAHLIA SHOW AT SALT HILL, NEAR WINDSOR," which, "was honored by the presence of Her Majesty, the Princess Augusta, and a large party from Windsor Castle. Her Majesty appeared much delighted with the various collection of flowers, and condescended to name two splendid seedlings, one a yellow belonging to Mr Wilmer, and a lilac of Mr Brown's. The first named, *Superba*, the second *Beauty*."

Various prizes were awarded. *First*, to private gentlemen or their gardeners growing more than two hundred plants, and exhibiting a collection of fifty blooms. *Second*, to the same with stands of twentyfour blooms. *Third*, growers of less than two hundred plants exhibiting stands of twelve blooms. *Fourth*, collections of one hundred blooms by nurserymen and growers for sale. *Fifth*, to the same with stands of twentyfour blooms. *Sixth*, seedling raised in 1835 and 1836. Among those to whom prizes were awarded for seedling flowers, we notice the names of Widnall and Brown, gentlemen well known to amateurs, as being famous for raising many fine varieties from seed.

BATH ROYAL HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL SOCIETY. — The annual exhibition of Dahlias by this society took place at Sydney Gardens, on Thursday, Sept. 15. Open for competition to all England. Extra subscription Dahlia prizes given in plate. The following is a list of prizes awarded.

First Class. — First prize, a handsome silver tankard, value ten guineas for 48 blooms.

Second prize, a handsome silver tea pot, value six guineas, for 48 blooms.

Second Class. — First prize, a handsome pair of goblets, value eight guineas, for 36 blooms.

Second prize, a handsome silver sugar basin, value five guineas, for 36 blooms.

Third Class. — First prize, a handsome silver salver, value three guineas, for 24 blooms.

Third prize, a handsome silver sugar castor, value two guineas, for 24 blooms."

"By some oversight, owing probably to the vast extent of the shows, the stand of 24 blooms, belonging to Mr Brown of Slough, was overlooked until the first prize had been awarded, the judges, however, very handsomely made the *amende*, by voting to Mr Brown a prize eqnal in value to the first prize. (Six guineas.")

"*Fourth Class.* — First prize, handsome pair of butter boats, value five guineas, for 12 blooms.

Second prize, handsome silver cup, value two and a half guineas for 12 blooms.

Fifth Class. — First prize, handsome silver fish slice, value two and a half guineas, for 9 blooms.

Second prize, a pair of handsome silver ladles, value one and a half guineas, for 9 blooms.

SEEDLINGS. — First prize, a handsome pair of salts, value a guinea and a half.

Second prize, sugar tongs, value one guinea."

SHEFFIELD GRAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. — "On Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 14th and 15th, the exhibition of flowers, fruits, plants, and vegetables, open for competition to all England, took place at the Botanical Gardens. Beautiful as were many of the exotics exhibited in the conservatory, particularly the orchideous plants and other varieties, the chief point of attraction was manifestly the Dahlia tent, and certainly the extensive and diversified display, consisting, as it did, of every conceivable variety of this fine flower was eminently interesting."

The prizes awarded in this show were more numerous than in the last and of greater value. Mr Widnall, received the highest prize, the value of £15, one prize of £7, and another of £4 1s.

The following named Dahlias appear to be the most conspicuous exhibited, vix. Dodd's Mary, Hon. Mrs Harris, Bride of Abydos, Madeline, Ariel, King Otho, Beauty of Perry Hill, Tarrant's In-

vincible, Beauty of Cambridge, Clara, Mountjoy's Burgundy, Criterion, Lady Ripon, Yellow Perfection, Sir H. Fletcher, Venosa, Metropolitan Perfection, Cedo Nulli, British Queen, Metropolitan Calypso, Glory, Venus, Countess of Liverpool, Springfield Rival, Beauty of Camberwell, Hadleigh Champion, Beauty of Lullingstone, Ne Plus Ultra, Colville's Perfection, Squibbs, Flora, Metropolitan Lilac, Angelina, Brown's Bronze, Mrs Wilkinson, Well's Paragon, Newick Rival, Widnall's Paragon, Prince of Orange, Gem or Royal Adelaide, Beauty of Slough, Vulcan, Lady Ann, Paris, Bishop of Winchester, Crimson Triumphant, Scarlet Perfection, Brown's Corinne, Brown's John, Brown's King of the Fairies, Brown's Ariadne, Brown's Blue Beard, Brown's Queen Elizabeth, Widnall's Venus, with a multitude of other varieties. J. B.

Art. VII.—*Call at the Green-House of* Marshal P. Wilder, Esq., *Hawthorn Grove, Dorchester.*

We have had the gratification through the politeness of the proprietor of the above named establishment, to witness the finest display of Camellias, probably, ever beheld in the United States. We cannot do that justice to this choice collection of popular plants that we could wish, as our experience and observations, has been, heretofore, rather limited in relation to this plant; but for the benefit of those who are fond of this flower, and are desirous of obtaining a small collection to adorn their parlors or green houses, we shall make the attempt and direct their attention to a few varieties which more particularly struck our fancy. Each variety is so beautiful, that it is a difficult task to make a selection from them, and say which we would take were we confined to a dozen varieties.

Mr Wilder has spared neither pains nor expense, to make his collection of Camellias complete; and his efforts have been crowned with success. We have been assured by an amateur who has seen some of the finest collections in England, that the one in question is equal to that of any private one, in that country.

It contains rising of 300 varieties, many of which have never bloomed in this country. The number of plants is seven or eight hundred. Among them are from 70 to 80 seedlings, from the

first to the third year's growth, raised by Mr Wilder, from which, some fine varieties may be expected in a few years. Some of the plants are eight or ten feet high, imported last spring. When we consider the dangers to which plants are exposed during their long passage across the Atlantic, we were struck with admiration at the excellent order in which these large plants appeared to be in, producing luxuriant foliage, and even perfect flowers. Strong growth, and healthful appearance is the character of the whole collection. A large plant of the old white variety, presented a splendid appearance, having over sixty perfectly formed and fully expanded flowers upon it, together with a multitude of buds in different stages of progression, and we were informed that very many had been cut from it during the past fortnight. By the way, we would recommend this variety as one to select, to make up a small collection. The regularity of its shape, and spotless purity of its white, will always give it a passport to good company. Gerrard would undoubtedly have said, had he been privileged in his day to have seen it, that it was fit "to deck up the bosoms of the beautiful." As an ornament to the brow or bosom of the fair, it is unrivalled by any flower, and must always be in demand, for parties, &c.

The following varieties were in bloom, which will soon be succeeded by numerous others, of which we shall be able hereafter to make known to our readers.

Conchiflora	Speciosa
Venosa	Herbertia
Eclipse	Fimbriata
Chandlerii	Althæflora
Rosa Mundi	Princeps
Anemone flo. alba	Lindleyii
Alba plena	Decandollii
Compacta	Rubra plena
Woodsii	Incarnata
Rossi	Pæoniflora
Wardii	Pompone
Anemone flo. striata	Grandissima
Splendens	Pensillata
Variegata plena	Fascicularis
Decora	Kissi
Pomponia semi-plena	Crassinervis

Baumaniana	Wiltonia
Variabalis	Maliflora
Intermedia	Acubæfolia
Warratah	Dianthiflora
Rosa sinensis	Papaveracea
Charles Auguste	Oxoniensis
Diversifolia	Plumaria
Clintonia	Rives nova
Heterophylla	Punctata simplex
Cliviana	Charlemagne
Imbricata	Punctata
Dorsettia	

Fimbriata is a fine white variety, not so common as *alba plena*, or the old white, as it is called, and like that universally admired; its petals are delicately fimbriated, (fringed,) and its white as pure as the other variety.

Punctata. (Spotted.) Of this variety there was a plant with a number of its splendid flowers, the ground of the flower is a flesh color, beautifully spotted and striped with deep red.

Eclipse. This superb flower eclipses all the variegated sorts, and we may say perhaps, all the rest; it throws the other varieties, beautiful as they are, quite in the shade, and therefore properly named. It is perfectly carnation striped, red on a white ground.

Rosa Mundi is another variegated species similar in color to Punctata, but inferior to it. These three last named varieties, are said to have been raised from seed produced in the same capsule or seed vessel.

Chandlerii. A very fine variegated Camellia, of a crimson color, blotched (not properly striped) with white. The flowers of this variety, are subject to considerable variation; some being nearly selfs (without spots or stripes,) while on other flowers of the same plant, the white predominates.

But more variable than the last is the variety Pompone, producing sometimes white flowers, and at the same time deep pink flowers upon the same plant; at other times the flowers will be tinted or striped with pink. This is probably synonymous with variabilis, and some other varieties which have been confounded together.

Dorsettia presented a magnificent appearance. The plant was

covered with many flowers, resembling full blown pæonies; the color a dark pink with delicate white stripes.

Variegata plena, is the oldest variegated Camellia; its petals are parti-colored, red and white; as this variety is not so high priced as the other variegated sorts, it is recommended to those whose means are limited; it is highly esteemed and fine, but does not compare with most of the other parti-colored varieties.

Incarnata or Lady Hume's Blush has a very delicate and well formed flower, flesh colored or blush.

Oxoniensis. A very beautiful variety, and the finest pink in the collection.

Imbricata is so called on account of its petals being closely imbricated (laid over one another like scales;) it is a fine variety, of a rosy red color, and frequently spotted with white.

Althæflora has very deep crimson flowers, the darkest color in the collection, in shape like the Althæ.

Rubra plena had upon it a flower remarkable on account of its large size, measuring more than six inches in diameter, resembling a double Chinese Hibiscus.

Acubæfolia is so named on account of its leaves being variegated or spotted, like the Acubæ Japonica, or gold dust tree.

Rives Nova is a magnificent variety. Its flowers are of the finest scarlet not unlike the color of Lobelia cardinalis.

Wardii is a fine seedling of our countryman, Mr Floy, who has a large collection of Camellias, the color, deep crimson.

Some of the single varieties are very beautiful, and more attracting to the botanist than the double. At the head of these stands speciosa, very large and showy as the name indicates; color delicate red. It is curious to observe the first departure from the natural to the improved state of the flower, as the gardener would say. This we observed in the variety Pensillata, where the staminas are transformed into petals. This is a single red flower, producing at first, perfect staminas, which change eventually into narrow petals, or frequently partaking of the character of petals and stamens. The same may be seen in some other single varieties.

Warratah is one of the common old varieties singular in its construction, and a few steps in advance of Pensillata. Its corolla consists of an outer guard of broad petals with a hemispherical centre, composed of a multitude of small, contorted or curved petals; color deep red.

The arrangements of the Camellias is very fine, producing a striking effect as we enter the house. Besides these, Mr Wilder, has a very large collection of rare and beautiful plants. Of the Acacia tribe, there are about thirty species. *A. spectabile* exhibited its showy yellow flowers in globular heads. The foliage of this family is very fine, presenting in its different species a great diversity of form as pinnate, bi-pinnate, lanceolate, linear, &c. We noticed one species, whose foliage partook of the pinnate and the lanceolate form in rather a promiscuous manner; first producing lanceolate, then a pinnate, or a lanceolate leaf terminating in pinnate, or pinnate ending in lanceolate.

Among other interesting objects, we noticed with pleasure, a collection of Ericas of about forty species, mostly small but very healthy plants. This numerous tribe of beautiful plants contain more than three hundred species. In England, houses are frequently devoted to them alone. Hitherto our American collections have been rather deficient of these plants. It is gratifying to know that the number of species are yearly increasing by importations from the large European collections.

Mr Wilder has made an addition to his conservatories the past season of twenty eight feet, for the purpose of growing plants requiring more heat. This department we found well stored with a great variety of Amaryllis, Ixias, Gladiolus and other Cape bulbs, and many other rare plants. The Amaryllis, were throwing up luxuriant spikes and will soon be in flower. Crinum Amabile was also giving like symptoms of a speedy bloom.

We saw for the first time a vigorous plant of Clianthus puniceus, a showy plant, at present very scarce in this country. We anticipate the pleasure of seeing it in bloom in the course of a year. We have seen it figured in the English works, and has been described in some back numbers of the last volume of the Horticultural Register. It has large clusters of pendulous flowers of a deep bright crimson color. It is sometimes called the crimson glory flower.

In one corner, over the reservoir, there is a respectable collection of Orchideous plants, thriving in the heat and moisture of the place. It gave us pleasure to learn that their cultivation is not attended with the difficulty that has been anticipated.

This unique and singular family, are attracting much attention

in England, and its numerous species are eagerly sought after and purchased at extravagant prices.

Doryanthes excelsa, among other rare plants, is found in this collection, and this specimen is said to be the largest of the kind in the country.

The mode of giving the bottom heat was new, and interesting to us. It is done by heating a cistern of water connected by pipes of hot water with the boiler instead of a chamber of stones heated by steam, the usual mode. It is an improvement upon a mode recorded in Paxton's Horticultural Register, vol. 4, No. 45, invented by Mr Sweetser of Cambridgeport, and first put into operation by him. There is no doubt but what it will be of great advantage to the amateur as well as to those who force cucumbers and other vegetables for the market ; and with improvements that Mr Sweetser has suggested, will, we think, supercede the use of horse manure for the same purpose. We see no reason why forcing may not be carried on through the winter months with a degree of certainty unattainable by the usual mode, as the temperature can be regulated at pleasure in the most severe weather.

The following is a description of this method as recorded in the work alluded to. " The cistern of water is heated by small steam pipes, which are introduced near the bottom, leaving only sufficient drainage to take away the condensed water. The depth of the water in the cistern is about one foot, which is warmed generally about twice a day, by means of two one inch steam pipes, each going to the further end of the cistern, and returning again in the opposite direction ; by this means the heat is very equally distributed. At each end of the cistern a small passage is left for the purpose of ascertaining the temperature of the water, and which will, if left open, admit considerable humidity to the house or pit.

Across the cistern are laid joists which support a paving stone or brick, laid without mortar, on which is placed a bed of broken stones or bricks, about one foot in thickness, which towards the top are about the size commonly used for macadamizing the public roads ; this is again covered with a bed of ashes, in which pots are placed, as in the usual way.

In lieu of the paving on the joists, boards, hurdles, or any other materials capable of supporting the weight above, is equally applicable. This mode has been in successful practice nearly four years, in the garden of Mr Sturge, of Cambridge, near Bath, who consid-

ers it greatly superior to the use of either dung, leaves or tan, &c. the temperature being at all times under the absolute control of the attendant.

This mode seems to have originated with Mr Sturge, I having heard of no other person using it previously to his trying the experiment."

The improvement consists in heating the cistern of water, by means of the circulation of hot water in pipes instead of steam. The water enters and leaves the cistern on a level; but when it leaves the cistern, the pipe drops down and forms an elbow and returns again into the boiler; thus when the water is heated in the boiler, the hot water circulates freely through the pipes, heating the water in the cisterns. The warm air from the water rising, passes through the bricks, stones or whatever is laid over the cistern and communicates with the soil.

The bricks are not laid in mortar, as that would prevent the passage of the heat. The bricks or stones once heated retain their warmth for a long time after the fire is out.

The length of the cistern which Mr Wilder has built is 18 feet long, 2 feet wide; the water 6 inches deep; the pipes three inches in diameter, which heats a bed from 3 to 4 feet wide and 18 long.

Some further description we hope to be enabled to give, together with a plan at some future time. J. B.

Art. VIII.—*Call at the Green House of* Mr Sweetser, *Cambridgeport.*

We design to continue our call at the various greenhouses in this vicinity, while the Camellias continue in bloom, that we may not only acquaint ourselves with the different varieties, but also endeavor to describe them to our readers. In doing this, we shall avoid repetition as much as possible, and not describe a variety the second time unless there is something remarkable about it.

When the popularity and beauty of this flower is considered, we shall undoubtedly, be excused, by those who have no particular interest in the plant, if we do make frequent mention of it, especially as the present is the season when it appears in its greatest splendor; and those who have a taste for, or cultivate it, will be gratified, we have no doubt, to have these descriptions given.

The collection now under consideration consists of about one hundred and fifty varieties, embracing some of the finest in the country. There is also about eighty seedling plants from one to two years old. Mr Sweetser takes upon himself the whole care and management of his plants; devoting the hours before business in the morning and the evening to the pleasing task. His Camellia, or green house is a good model for those who wish to build for a moderate collection of plants. It is thirty feet long, and fifteen feet wide. The following camellias were in bloom: Coccinnea, fine scarlet. Oxoniensis: there was a splendid specimen of this plant, large flower, fine pink color penciled with white. Papaveraceæ, a superb single variety; deep vivid scarlet flowers, five inches across. Hosackii, single red with stamens transformed to petals. Wemaira, semi double white, not fully expanded. Mutabilis, superb flower; red, becoming spotted or striped with white. Atroviolacea, deep red pencilled with white. Imbricata. Old variegated. Acubæfolia. Grandiflora nova, fine large single red. Decandolli, fine pink with white shades. Rosiana Rossii and Rossi. These two varieties we should think were one and the same; the first named seemed to have sported a little, having a few touches of white; beautiful variety or varieties, color deep crimson; flowers large, having large petals interspersed with numerous small ones. Goussonia, deep pink, variegated with white. An interesting variety with miniature flowers; the name of it lost. Old double white. Rosaflora, fine rose color. Hallesia, light red striped. Pulcherrima, a beautiful variety, blush delicately striped with red. Sweetii, splendid variety, fine shape, petals fine deep red, centre variegated. Paradoxica, single red with a few white stripes, good color. Calvert vova, fine red. Imbricata.

The house is not exclusively devoted to Camellias, but contains numerous fine plants. One of the most interesting is a plant of the Myrtle leaved orange (Citrus myrtifolia,) displaying its small golden fruit. A fine large plant of Laurestinus, (Viburnum tinus) was loaded with its white fragrant flowers. The common Sedum exhibited a large spike of its yellow flowers. Among the rest there was a large plant of the India Rubber tree, (Ficus elastus.)

In another house Mr Sweetser has a good collection of cactuses and other plants. In this building there is a forcing pit already alluded to in another communication, which has been in operation a few months and continues to work well, and we have no doubt, but that it is an important improvement. J. B.

Art. IX. — *Miscellaneous Articles.*

Everbearing Raspberry. — The Genesee Farmer says, in their 4th volume, page 371, we copied an article from a Cincinnati paper, relative to a new kind of Raspberry which had been found near Lake Erie, by the Shakers, and which continued to bear throughout the summer and autumn. As the description was rather vague, it was supposed by some to be only the Rose flowering Raspberry (Rubus odoratus,) and excited very little interest as far as appears, amongst our horticulturists. We are assured however, that it is deserving of great attention. We have lately conversed with a professional gardener who cultivated it in the State of Ohio, and on account of its furnishing at all times throughout the season, a liberal supply, he thinks it more desirable than any other sort that is known.

From his description we were led to surmise that it is a variety of the Purple Garden Raspberry (R. Idæus,) though he was inclined to a different opinion, believing it a new species. Like this kind, however, the most vigorous shoots bend over, and touching the ground, take root, by which process it is readily increased. This feature will sufficiently distinguish it from the Rose flowering Raspberry. The fruit in shape is longer than the wild black Raspberry (R. occidentalis,) and it approaches very near in size and excellence to the Antwerp, though it is not musky like the latter. In the spring the stems of the last year's growth, throw out branches like the common kind, and on these the first crop is produced; but new shoots also continue to rise from the root throughout the season, and successively to come into bearing. In this circumstance its peculiarity consists. The fruit from the new stems or second crop, is considered the finest.

We deem it proper to lay this statement before the public; and we hope that our enterprizing nurserymen will speedily take measures to introduce it into this quarter. Our informant knew of but two places in the Western Country, where it was cultivated; namely, by Nicholas Longworth, Cincinnati; and by the Shakers near Lebanon in Warren county. It is not improbable, however, that the Shakers of Niskayuna near Albany, from an intercourse with their brethren of Ohio, — have it already in their possession; at

least, it would be well for horticulturists in that vicinity to inquire; And in the mean time, we hope that no opportunity of obtaining it from the west will be omitted.

Extract from a letter from Widnall, the celebrated Dahlia grower, in England.

The following extract of a letter from Mr Widnall will show to what extent Dahlias are raised from seed, in England, for the purpose of obtaining fine varieties; also the encouragement that is given to successful growers.

After describing various fine new seedlings, he says, "These are the very best seedlings, out of 30,000 plants, which covered more than three acres of ground, and I have about the same quantity of this year's seedlings, none of which will be sent out before May, 1838. These seedlings which I now offer to you, obtained prizes at every exhibition they have been shewn at; which was at the Metropolitan shows at Bedford and Birmingham, at Sheffield, at Hartford and Cambridge; all which shows were open to all England for competition. I obtained in ten days last September for seedlings and named flowers prizes to the amount of 107 pounds sterling," (about 475 dollars.)

The following descriptions and prices of some of his finest seedlings, will give some idea of the value attached to them in England, and the encouragement held out to Dahlia growers.

No. $\frac{1}{5}$. This I have just named Juliet, color a rose, inclining to rosy purple, superior in shape to Widnall's Perfection; height three feet; price £7.

$\frac{3}{5}$. Not named; a bright yellow tipped with scarlet orange; fine shape; height 3 feet; price £1 10.

$\frac{5}{5}$. Not named, ground dark purple, beautifully shaded and striped with crimson; height five feet; price £2.

281. Just named Golden Sovereign, a deep gold yellow; height 4 to 5 feet; price £5.

C. Not named; a white ground, edged with the same color as the Queen of Dahlias, and surpasses every Dahlia yet seen for shape; 3 to 4 feet high; price £10.

C. Just named, Marchioness of ————, fine white ground, exquisitely edged with beautiful rose; large flowers and very fine shape; three feet high; price £10.

} } Not named; a white finely margined with rosy lilac, cupped petals; globular shaped; very fine; 4 feet high; price £5.

These plants are yet in Mr Widnall's possession and will not be sent out by him until May, 1837. With the patronage growers receive in England for fine new varieties, there is no wonder that they have been multiplied to such vast extent. Eds.

On the Growth of Plants, &c. — When Plants advance but little in their growth, and assume a very dark or blue green color, it shows a want of water, or an obstruction to the action of the capillary attraction; and when a plant is of a light green color, and is diminutive and puny in its growth, and there is evidently no want of water it shows a want of carbonaceous matter, or a general deficiency of nutriment. If plants and trees grow very luxuriantly in branches, forming large leaves, and producing little fruit, it shows that there is a luxuriant supply of hydro carbonate, or an excess of carbonaceous matter, lying at a great depth from the surface, and a want of oxygen; when the leaves and branches are deformed and distorted by blisters and blotches, and by irregular contractions and contortions of the stalks, fibres, veins, or ribs of the leaves or when tumours break out on the leaves and shoots, it shows that an excess of prutrescent carbonaceous matter, containing nitrogen surrounds the roots. — *Hayward on Horticulture.*

Death of Mr Cunningham. — Intelligence has been received of the death of Mr Richard Cunningham, the Colonial Botanist, at Sydney, New South Wales. The unfortunate man was murdered by savages in the interior of the country, whither he had accompanied an expedition, whom he unfortunately wandered away from, in search of plants, (as was his duty as a Botanist,) and was lost in the bush, and never seen afterwards; but from intelligence gained from some of the natives, it was discovered that he was murdered by savages, who mistook him for an enemy. Mr C. was a very able botanist, and of an amiable and obliging disposition, he was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and his death is universally lamented by every colonist in New South Wales, and his friends in England.

Thus within the short space of two years, we have to mourn the loss of three eminent British collecting Botanists, Mr D. Douglass, who met his death in the Sandwich Isles; Mr Drummond, who fell

a victim to the unhealthiness of the Mexican climate; and the above unfortunate Mr Cunningham, — all three of whom may be said to be martyrs to the science of Botany, and whose labors will never be forgotten from the many beautiful additions to our flower gardens, which each of them introduced, and many of which bear their names, and will transmit their memoirs to the latest posterity. — *Flor. Cab.*

Division of Perennials.—Aster alpinus, ramosus, acris, hysopifolius, amellus, linarifolius, and punctatus, are favorites in almost every garden; whilst the tall robust species are nearly discarded, or only used for filling up vacant places in shrubberies, where little care is bestowed upon them. There are, however, few plants that will more amply repay for a little labor in cultivation, than many belonging to this genus. Every season, early in March, take up all the free growing plants, replant only three suckers of the spreading sorts, and only a small piece from the outside of the more compact growing kinds. As they advance in growth, keep them carefully tied to stakes, and in autumn, they will prodhce finer flowers, and in more abundance, than if the whole patch had been left to send up a great number of flower stems, to the detriment of each other.—*Ib.*

Propagating the Peach. — 1st. We gather the stones in the fall, which we bury about an inch under ground, (high and early ground is preferred, as the pits will sprout earlier in the spring,) spreading them singly, but as closely as you can, in order that the frost may have its full effect upon them. The best time for putting them in the ground is the last of October, but any time in October or November will do.

2d. *Preparing the Ground for the Young Trees.* — Select a rich and middling dry piece of ground, which if very rich, will do without manuring, but if not, manuring is indispensable. Short and old manure is the best, and if some rich dirt be mixed therewith, I think all the better. The manure should be spread along the furrows, which should be made with a plough four feet apart. If any other manure be added after, I would recommend lime or ashes. The ground should be ploughed as well as harrowed well in the first place.

3d. *Transplanting.* — This should be done as soon as the pits

begin to sprout in the spring, by dropping them in the rows already prepared for them, about 8 or 9 inches apart, and covered about an inch or more deep. Some nurserymen let the young sprouts grow 6 or 8 inches high before they transplant them, but the former way I think the best. The young trees should be planted and hoed as often as necessary, in order to keep them free from weeds and grass, say three or four times each, the last just before budding, and not afterwards that season.

4th. *Budding.* — Select from the healthiest trees the scions of the kinds you wish to propagate, cut off the leaves and keep them in water, at least, the butt ends, (those buds which have three leaves on are the best.) They may be kept in this manner three or four days. Then take the scion in your left hand, holding the butt end downwards, enter your knife about half an inch below the bud, and cut upwards about a quarter of an inch above the bud, taking the wood with it, and then cut across the twig deep enough for the bud to come off; then with the point of your knife take out the wood from the bud; then make a transverse cut in the stock to be budded, about three or four inches above the ground, (first trimming off the leaves and limbs about six inches above the ground;) from the middle of this cut make a slit about half an inch downwards, then with the point of your knife open the bark on each side of the slit, by the transverse cut; enter the lower end of the bud therein. bearing it down with your thumb and finger, till the top side of the bud comes just below the first tranverse cut, then with bark or yarn wind above and below the bnd, in order to keep close to the wood. In twelve or fourteen days the bandages may be removed. The time of budding may be from the 20th of August to the 20th September, perhaps later sometimes. In the following spring, when the buds grow three or four inches long, the old stalk should be cut off about an inch above the bud. In the following fall or spring you may set out your orchard, putting the trees about twenty feet apart. The ground should be rich and dry, not springy. Manuring is indispensable, unless the ground be very rich. Corn or potatoes may be planted among the trees, with benefit to them for three or four years.

Art. X. — *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 31, 1836.

Pears. — Burgomaster, from Judge Heard, Watertown, and from Hon. P. C. Brooks, Medford.

Passe Colmar, from B. Weld, Esq. Roxbury.

Saturday, Jan. 7, 1837.

By L. P. Grosvenor, from his farm, Pomfret, Conn. Chandler Apples, a large fruit, dark brown, next to the skin, green, clouded with brown in the shade; flavor excellent. This apple has been extensively cultivated in Pomfret, for the last fifty years, and is well worthy a place in any collection. It is not the Chandler apple described by Mr Kenrick. A small red apple, of good flavor, called the Queening — not rightly named.

From Mr James Eustis, South Reading, a large red apple, name unknown.

From the President, Marigold and Hubbardston Nonsuch apples.

Lewis Pears, in their prime; Passe Colmar and Wilkinson.

Saturday, Jan. 14, 1837.

Pears. — By Mr Manning. Nelis D'Hiver (La Bonne Malinoise) a fine fruit of middling size, and stated by Mr Manning to be a great bearer. Newtown Virgalieu, a breaking fruit, in form and size resembling the Chaumontelle.

Apples. — By J. M. Ives. Michael Henry Pippin, of Coxe, a fruit of about the quality of the Rhode Island Greening. Carhouse, or Gilpin of Coxe — a most abundant bearer, small size, not yet in eating. Fama Gusta, from New Jersey — rather too acid for a table, not answering to the description of Coxe. Also, an unnamed fruit, from a tree of a remarkably beautiful and delicate growth; very hardy, — the fruit grows at the extremities of the branches, with very small footstalks, ripe in April.

The above is the report of Mr Ives, which was forwarded by him from Salem, together with all the specimens of fruit which were exhibited this day. We have only to add, that the Nelis d'hiver, though not handsome, has the fine flavor of the Chaumontelle. The Newtown Virgalieu, though only tolerable for eating, is fine for baking — and a most extraordinary productive fruit, therefore a most profitable kind for cultivation. Of the Apples, the Michael Henry Pippin, was the handsomest fruit, and the finest as to flavor.

QUINCY MARKET.

Reported for the Horticultural Register.

APPLES, Baldwins	barrel	2 00	2 25
Greenings,	"	2 00	2 25
Russetts,	"	2 00	
PEARS, Iron,	bushel	3 00	
CRANBERRIES,	"	6 00	8 00
CHESNUTS,	"	3 00	3 50
CAULIFLOWERS,	head	25	75
CELERY, White Solid, and Rose Colored,	root	12	25
CABBAGE, Red Dutch,	dozen	50	62
Green Globe Savoy,	"	57	75
Large Drumhead,	"	50	75
HORSE RADISH,	pound	10	12
RADISHES, Early,	bunch	12	
POTATOES, Chenangoes,	bushel	67	75
Eastport,	"	75	
SQUASHES, Crook neck,	pound	5	6
Valparaiso,	"	5	6
SHAGBARKS,	barrel	4 00	4 25
ONIONS, White Portugal,	bushel	1 00	1 25
Red,	"	1 00	1 25
Bunch Onions,	hundred	4 00	4 25
PICKLED CUCUMBERS,	gallon	37	44
DRIED APPLES,	pound	4	5
LONG BLOOD BEETS,	bushel	1 00	
PARSNEPS, Large Dutch,	"	75	1 00
TURNIPS, White Flat	"	50	
Ruta Baga	"	50	
Long Yellow French,	"	50	

The stock in Market is pretty good for the season. Pears there are not many. Chesnuts are scarce; the whole stock comprise but a few barrels, and they from New York. Cranberries are exorbitantly high. The season proved very unfavorable and but few bushels in the market. Cauliflowers do not come in. very good as yet. Celery is very fine. Tombs & Staples have the best We noticed a few bunches of Radishes in Mr Gale's stall. Squashes are about out of the market. Very few of Crook Necks. A cargo of Sicily Squashes arrived during the month and were disposed of immediately at 4 to 6 cts. Our next report will contain the first fruits of the season. Yours, S. B.

Boston, Jan. 23, 1837.